Mem: for the Gift-Giving Season.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS At the most moderate prices offered

in this community. UNDERWEAR.

GLOVES,

HOSIERY,

And a great assortment of all that is latest and best in

NECKWEAR.

You can get Neckwear of us at 25e and 50e that would cost you elsewhere from 40e to \$1. Come and see.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

Fair; slightly warmer; southeasterly winds.

Below \$20, in Men's or Youth's, for

This sale includes a great many new goods received since the GREAT FIRE SALE has been in progress, at

MURPHY, HIBBEN

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

300 pieces Arnold 7-8 "FANTASIE." 200 pieces Pacific Mills "CLOTH-GLACE." 200 pieces "ARNOLD ZAARA-MELANGE."

100 pieces Printed "EDREDON" SUITINGS. Above represent a small balance seasonable Dress Goods, in exceptionally good styles, and will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES, TO CLOSE Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest price always a certainty.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO 77 South Illinois Street.

PRINCESS FLOUR.

SEARCHING FOR A CHILD.

Indian Agents Directed to Look for a Boy Sup-

posed to Be a Prisoner of the Utes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- Secretary Noble

has received from Governor Fifer, of Illi-

nois, a letter asking for the aid of the gov-

ernment in finding a child which it is be-

lieved has been carried into captivity by

the Ute Indians. Following is the Gov-

On Sept. 21, Earl Roy Morley, the four-year-old son of Kirk G. Morley, strayed from the camp of his parents and some friends and has

never been found. The camp from which he strayed was at the head of a stream called Rifle

creek, about thirty miles from New Castle, in the State of Colorado. Large numbers of people

immediately made thorough search for the missing child. His tracks were discovered and traced for about three miles. The most minute search was made for further traces left by him while living, or for

traces of his remains, if dead. But nothing whatever was found. The search continued for several weeks. It was discovered, however, that

some Indians, believed to be Utes, which had

strayed from their reservation, had been camped near the place to which the boy was traced. There was some further evidence that the Utes

were off their reservation and somewhere in that

neighborhood about that time. Such are the rep-

resentations made to me.

A reward was offered for the boy's body, and

many persons searched for traces of his remains.

If the child had been destroyed by wild animals,

his blood and clothing would, at least, have been

discovered. In the absence of anything of this

kind, the theory seems to be reasonable that In-

dians may have picked him up. It is known that

they are always eager to secure young white children, and that it is their custom

to treat such children well when capt-

ured. Hence, the parents of the boy entertain the hope that he may be alive and well among the Indians. The parents of this

child are known to me. They formerly lived at Bloomington, Ill., my old home. Their present home is at New Castle, Col., where Mr. Morley is

employed by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.
They have applied to me to place the facts before you, in the hope that through the Indian agencies such an inquiry may be instituted as will develop some traces of their child.

In response to this appeal Secretary

Noble and the Commissioner of Indian Af-

fairs have notified all agents in the West

and Northwest to use every effort in their

power to ascertain if any of the Utes or

other Indians that can be reached have

taken this child, or if anything is known of his fate. A reasonable amount, the Secre-tary says, will be paid from the contingent

fund to pay expenses of these investiga-

tions. The agents are directed to report

BROWN PAPER INSTEAD OF MONEY.

\$10,000 Stolen from an Express Package and

Worthless Slips Substituted.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 29 .- This morn-

ing's train from Houston, bringing to Gal-

veston Eastern mails and express matter

received from the Southern Pacific at New

Orleans, brought also the Wells-Fargo &

Co.'s express messenger Harris, who had in

charge a package addressed to the Island

City Savings Bank, Galveston, valued at

\$10,000. This package had been received

from the Wells-Fargo express messenger on

the New Orleans-Houston run, and had been

shipped out by Kountz Brothers, New York

city. The package was taken to the con-

signees and receipted and signed for by the

bank's teller, John T. McCarthy. When Mr. McCarthy opened the bundle it was found to contain nothing but brown paper

cut in slips about the size of a bank note

and neatly made up into bundles fastened with rubber bands. It is supposed the paper was substituted for the bills after the

pactage left the office of the consignors in

"Duke of York" Fatally Hurt

MARSHALL, Ill., Nov. 29 .- Yesterday aft

ernoon William H. Harris, contractor for

building abutments for a new bridge for

the Big Four railroad half a mile below

Walnut Prairie station, twelve miles from

here, was assisting to haul up a stone by

means of a derrick, when the rope broke

and the stone fell twenty feet, carrying

Harris with it. He landed on the jagged

rocks below and received fatal injuries.

Harris was a man of wonderful strength. He was formerly a leading Democratic

politician, and so absolute was his sway in

the township of York that he was called the "Duke of York."

Cleveland Bequesthed a Valuable Park.

deceased millionaire, W. C. Gordon, was made public to-day. The bulk of his prop-

erty goes to his tamily. The city of Cleve-

land is made a beneficiary in the will by

the bequest of one of the handsomest pri-vate parks in the West. It comprises 120

acres and was a portion of the Gordon

homestead. It is worth \$1,000,000. The

park fronts on the lake and was equisitely

laid out by the deceased. The city is required to accept it within a year, as well

providing for streets of access to the srounds and public roadways.

as to make certain minor improvements

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 29 .- The will of the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

New York city.

whatever may be learned by telegraph.

ernor's letter:

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG Chicago & St. Louis. ROUTE.

Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis.

EAST BOUND.	2	10	1 12	8 1	18
Arr. from West.		AM			
Peoria Div	10.35		*3.35	6.55	2.5
LEAVE FOR— Cleveland and East	9.30		*4.15	•7.00	
Col. via Peoria Div Wabash Qol.&Dayt'n via Union				7.00	*3.2
Deinnati	11.03		4.00	7.00	*3.0
WEST BOUND.	3	5	7	9	17
Arr. from East.	PM	AM	PM	MA	AM
Chicago Div	5.08	*12.15	11.05		*11.5
Peoria Div Indianapolis Div	5.05	*****	10.40	*7.00	*11.5
Lafayette and Chicago	PM	AM	PM	MA	PM
Lafayette	B 99	*12 30		7 10	*12.0
Laf, and Kankakee	0.20	*12.30		7.10	-12.0
Bloom'ten and Peoria.			*11.15	7.30	12.0
D'nville, Ill., & Champ.	6.10	PM	-11.15	7.30	12.0
Ter. H. and St. Louis	*****		*11.20	*7.30	*12.0

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Leave for Benton Haroor and Muncle at 6 and 11:35 s. m. Arrive from Benton Harbor and Anderson 2:50 and 11:05 p. m.

Arrive from Wabash at 10:50 a. m.

Leave for Cincinnati at 7:05 s. m.

Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m.

Additional Sunday trains leave for Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m.

Nes. 12. 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains, with Wagner Sleepers, Buffet and Cafe Cars, to and from Cincipnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffale, New York, Albany and Boston. The finest For information as to the exact points, time and other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices. No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place, and the Union

TRAINS TO

CINCINNATI,

VIA

C., H. & D.

LEAVING

INDIANAPOLIS

8:45 a. m., 10:57 a. m., 2:54 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 6:20 p. m

City Ticket Offices-Corner Illinois street and Ken tucky ave., 134 South Illinois st., and Union Station H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS FLANNER & BUCHANAN

Lady Attendant. Free Ambulance Only White Team in City.

TELEPHONE 641, OR TAKE ELOTRIC CARS The Indianapolis Warehouse Co

WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC, 1892.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY-A Xmas service by Sweeney and Kirkpatrick-5 cents a copy; \$3.50 per 100. THE CHRISTMAS MESSENGERS-By Jessie H. Brown and E. S. Lorenz-50 cents a

dozen; \$4 per 100. CHRISTMAS-By Chas. H. Gabriel-5 cents a copy; \$4 per 100. Also, a great variety of exercises, cantatas, an thems, recitations, dialogues, etc. I can furnish any thing for Xmas published in this country. I handle Eunday-school supplies of every description for all

JOHN A. ALLISON, 66 North Pennsylvania Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

LUMP & CRUSHED

FOR SALE

Indianapolis Gas Co

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT 49 South Pennsylvania Street

COLUMBIA FLOUR. ASK YOUR GROCES ACME MILLS, West Washington St. 67° FOR WAGON WHEAT DIDCLEVELAND "POT" THEM?

Hog Island's Guest Alleged to Have Killed 126 Snipe in a Little Over an Hour.

He Also Shot Four Black Ducks, Making a Remarkable Bag in All for a Man with a Sore Thumb-Warning to Office-Seekers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EXMORE, Va., Nov. 29.-A strong north to northwest gale, which began sweeping over Broadwater bay during last night, has continued throughout the day, and still no signs of abating. The sky is obscured by heavy, lowering clouds, but no rain has fallen since 10 o'clock this morning. Had the wind been less cold and severe the day would have been an ideal one for shooting water fowl. Having been forced to abandon the pre-arranged plan to spend the entire day in gunning for duck, President-elect Cleveland, accompanied by Cut Harris, who served in the double capacity of guide and assistant, went out upon the beach shortly before noon for the purpose of shooting snipe. The long-billed little birds were found in great numbers, and Mr. Cleveland succeeded in bagging 126 snipe in a little over an hour's time. Of these, fifty-three were brought down at one spot. Four black ducks, which left the water and flew over the beach, also fell victims to the fowling-piece of the President-elect, Mr. Cleveland then returned to the cottage for lunch, and remained indoors throughout the entire afternoon. The luck which attended Mr. Cleveland is considered as all that could

Mr. Cleveland did not go out during the evening, and was not in the least dis-turbed by the high wind which is sweeping over the island. Mr. Ferrell's cottage, which is the present home of Mr. Cleveland, is so embowered in forest trees and the evergreen myrtle that the wildest storms which prevail in this vicinity are scarcely noticeable. Inside the cheery, blazing fires in the great hall, the fluors of which are covered with deep fur rugs, give a feeling of perfect comfort and combine to disincline a weary man from venturing in-

During the afternoon Samuel Kelly, a venerable man of over eighty years, who was born on Broadwater island and has never traveled further than Norfolk, called upon Mr. Cleveland and was pleasantly received. When Mr. Kelly asked the President-elect how he liked the Island, Mr. Cleveland replied that he was so highly pleased with his residence that he would be glad to change places with Mr. Kelly if he could serve the people as well by going

While out gunning on the beach Mr. Cleveland was an eye-witness of a thrilling spectacle. Five residents of Cobb's island were on the way in two sail-boats to Broadwater for the purpose of paying their respects to the President-elect. While near Great Machipongo inlet, between White Point and Coe Point, opposite the United States life-saving station, the boat capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. All of the party would certainly have been drowned had it not been for the prompt assistance of the life-saving crew, who immediately went to their assistance and succeeded in bring them safely to land. Throughout this exciting scene Mr. Cleveland watched the capsizing and rescue

In conversation, this evening, regarding the reception of visitors who land upon Broadwater island, Mr. Cleveland stated Representatives in the State Legislature, members of Congress from Virginia, men of prominence in their respective localities and natives of the archipelago, but no office-seekers or those who are non-residents of the State. Mr. Cleveland's thumb, which was painfully, but not seriously, injured yesterday in attempting to lock his gun, has given him but little trouble today. According to the programme arranged to-night to-morrow will be devoted to gunning on the water.

SETTLED AFTER NINE YEARS.

Final Decision in the Griggs-Garrison Case. Involving Over Two Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Among the latest decisions handed down by the Court of Appeals was one which, under the title of "Clark R. Griggs vs. Melville C. Day, as executor of Cornelius K. Garrison," has a curious history, both by reason of the large amount of money involved and the persistency with which the questions involved have been litigated for nine years. In July, 1883, Griggs, who had been the contractor for Commodore Garrison in the building of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, from Toledo to Wheeling, sued Garrison in New York for an accounting. and claimed there was due him over \$1,000,000, while the defendant. Garrison. asserted that Griggs owed him over \$3,000. 000. The trial was begun in 1884, before a referee, who, in 1889, decided that Griggs owed Garrison's estate \$2,171.895.84. The cost of this trial was \$23,735.70. In the meantime Commodore Garrison died, and his executor, Melville C. Day, took up the fight. From this judgment Griggs appealed to the general term of the Supreme Court of New York city, where the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. On the second trial the referee decided that Garrison's estate owed Griggs \$171,677. The costs taxed by Griggs in this trial amounted to \$16,412.60. The fees of the first referee, Mr. Ransom, were \$1,250, of the second, Mr. O'Dell, \$10,000 and of the third, Mr. Hornblower, \$7,500. From Mr. Hornblower's judgment of \$171,677 the estate in turn appealed to the general term of the Su-preme Court of New York city, where the indgment of Mr. Hornblower was affirmed. Then the second and final appeal was taken by the estate to the Court of Appeals at Albany, which gave the second judgment in tavor of Garrison's estate, and thus, at the end of nine years of litigation, put an end to the long and weary fight. The amount finally awarded was \$2,194,181.

Claims of Iown's First Senator, DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 29.-Gen. George W. Jones, lowa's first United States Senator, now in his eighty-ninth year, departed for Washington this evening to present to Congress claims against the government arising from his services in the Black Hawk war and as minister to Bogota under President Buchanan. Congress last winter pensioned him for services as drummer-boy in

INVADED BY SORROW AGAIN

Death Enters the White House and Steals Another Member of the Family.

Rev. Dr. John W. Scott, the Venerable Fatherin-Law of the President, Summoned by the Grim Messenger Yesterday Afternoon.

Body to Be Buried Alongside His Wife's at Washington, Pa., Friday Morning.

every need as well as the taste and incuna-tion of the occupant. It was well supplied with his favorite books, from which the members of the household would read to him, and had also a large writing desk where the Doctor attended to a large cor-respondence, much of his mail being from his old college friends. Dr. Scott was al-ways the first riser of the President's house-hold and was usually about long before the family was stirring. Although he always had a carriage at his disposal, he scarcely ever used it, preferring to walk when pos-sible. He was engaged for months prior to his death on a voluminous genealogy of the Scott family but was unable to finish it. His Long Career as an Educator-Death of Ex-Senator G. N. Fitch, of Indiana, a Brave Soldier and Old-Time Politician.

REV. J. W. SCOTT DEAD. The President's Father-in-Law Dies of Exhaustion Due to Old Age.

Dr. Scott was a man of wonderful physical vigor, tail, broad chested and well equipped mentally. He used to say that he was in his prime at sixty. He was seldom ill, but had no regular rule of diet or exercise to keep him in good physical condition. About a year ago he paid a visit of several months to his son, John N. Scott, who is a lawyer, at Port Townsend, and stood the fatiguing journey across the continent without ill effect. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon Scott, the venerable fatherin-law of President Harrison, died this afternoon at ten minutes after 4 o'clock, at the age of ninety-three years. He died in the executive mansion, where he went with his daughter and son-in-law when they made it their home.

COL GRAHAM NEWELL FITCH,

Ex-United States Senator, with a Brilliant

Record in War and Peace.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 29.—Col. Graham N. Fitch, United States Senator from In-diana from 1856 to 1861, father-in-law of

Col. Charles Denby, minister to China, died at his home in this city, at 6 o'clock

this morning, of old age, being in his

Dr. Graham Newell Fitch was a native

of Leroy, N. Y., and was born Dec. 5, 1809.

He was a son of Frederick and Mary Fitch,

and his grandfather was a soldier in the

revolutionary war and a pensioner for

service in that contest. His father served

in the war of 1812, and was wounded at

Queenstown. Graham N. Fitch was educat-

ed at Middlebury, now Wyoming Academy,

and Geneva College, New York, and he com-

pleted his medical course at the College of

Physicians and Surgeons in western New

York. He began practicing medicine in his

native town, and in 1832 he married Har-

riet V. Saterlee, Afterward the young

couple removed to Caledonia, N. Y., and in

July, 1834, they settled at Logansport. The

deceased served in the Legislature during

the sessions of 1836, 1837, 1839 and 1840, and

three times he was chosen presidential elec-

tor. In 1844 he was appointed professor in

the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and

in 1848 he was elected to Congress from the

Logansport district, serving two terms. In

1856 he was chosen United States Senator. retiring in 1861. While in Congress he no-

ticed the growing sectional feeling, and warned the Southerners against provoking

a conflict with the North. After the war broke out, in 1861, he organized the Forty-

sixth Indiana and assisted in filling two other regiments. While at the front he was first attached to Buell's command;

afterward he was transferred to Pope, where he was placed in command of a bri-

gade, and distinguished himself at Fort Thompson, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow. His command captured and garrisoned Mem-phis. Still later be participated in the

movement up White river, Arkansas, and

captured by direct assault St. Charles,

where the wounded confederate commander, the eccentric Colonal Fry. of Cuban notoriety, fell into his hands. He partici-

pated in two other engagements in Arkan-

sas, and while on a reconnoitering expedi-tion he was so badly injured by being thrown from his horse that he was com-

pelled to resign his command and return North. After the war he resumed the prac-

tice of his profession, and was noted for his skill as a surgeon, in which he gained a national reputation. He also continued

his interest in politics, and while an ardent Democrat he frequently dissented from the

views of party leaders. For several years he was professor of surgery in the Indiana Medical College. Of late years, however,

als lite was spent in comparative retire-

ment at his elegant home, where his books

and magazines were his constant com-

the respect and love of the com-munity. There were three children. His

oldest son, Henry, before the war of the re-bellion was United States district attorney for northern Illinois. During the war he

served under Fremont, Pope and Sherman,

part of the time being aid-de-camp to Sher-

man, with rank of captain. After the war

he was United States attorney for Georgia.

His death occurred at Chicago in May. 1871.

The elder daughter is the wife of Charles

Denby, of Evansville, the present minister

to China, and the younger is Mrs. Dr. A.

As stated above Dr. Fitch retired from politics at the close of the war, devoting

himself to his profession. In 1870 he led a

revolt against his party in county affairs with success, but even those defeated felt

the justice of his action and he was the hon-

ored chairman of the subsequent conven-

tions. Beyond this and the acceptance of a

position on the School Board, where a firm

hand was needed, he took no active part in politics. His fondness for home was strong,

The last twenty years of his life were spent

on his farm and at his fireside, his medical

services being given only when he was in-clined to yield to some of the many calls

ALEXANDER H. WYANT.

Famous American Landscape Painter Suc-

cumbs to Softening of the Brain

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Alexander H. Wy-

ant, N. A., the famous American landscape painter, died at his apartments adjoining

his studio this morning of softening of the

Alexander H. Wyant was born in Port

Washington, O., Jan. 11, 1836, After

achieving local fame he journeyed abroad

and studied under Hans Gude, in Carls-

rube, and later in London. Returning to

this country he was elected an associate of

the National Academy in 1868 and an

academician the following year. Among

his works in oil the following are some that

brought him fame: "A Storm" (1861).

Au Sable" (1871), "View on Lake George" (1875), "Wilds of the Adirondacks" (1876),

"An Old Clearing" (1877), "Any Whither" (1883) and "Evening" (1885.) His water-

colors include: "Scene on the Upper Little Miami" (1867), "New Jersey Meadows"

(1870), "Sunset on the Prairie" (1876), "Late

Autumn, Au Sable River" (1877) and "Rem-iniscence of the Connecticut" (1878,)

Berrien Blackie.

Blackie, assistant civil engineer of the

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis rail-

road, died yesterday, at the city hospi-

tal, from burns received by the explosion of a large quantity of fire-works, in the

city, the night of the Democratic celebra-

Getting in Practice for the World's Fair,

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 .- The masked burglar

fad is still disturbing Chicago, notwith-

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29,-Berrien

(1867),

and

Staten Island.

Meadows"

Champiain"

tion, Nov. 23.

from the Jersey

"Scene on

"Pool on

Coleman, of Logansport.

made upon him.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

eighty-fourth year.

Dr. Scott's illness was of short duration. He went to Indianapolis with the party that accompanied Mrs. Harrison's remains. He bore the fatigue of the trip very well, and returned to Washington in his usual health. On Saturday, Nov. 18, he caught cold, and was compelled to go to bed and

At 6 o'clock this morning he was perfectly rational and held a short conversation with Lieutenant Parker, who had been sitting up with him. At 6:30 the family were called to the bedside, as the nurse thought he was then passing away. They remained in the room until 7 o'clock and then left, the patient having made another raily. Throughout the day, until about 2 o'clock, the family thought there was a chance for his recovery, based upon the great vitality shown by him. At 2 o'clock Dr. Scott again began to decline and died at ten minutes past 4. There were present at the beside, the President, Mrs. McKee, Russell Harrison and wife, Lieutenant Parker, Russell Scott, his grandson, and Dr. Tunis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, of which Dr. Scott was a member. John W. Scott, the only surviving son, and Mr. McKee were the only members of the family absent. Before leaving the house Dr. Hamlin offered prayer

in the library with the family. Funeral services will be held in the East Room of the White House Thursday afternoon, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Hamlin will officiate. The funeral party will leave this city Thursday evening for Washington, Pa., where body will be interred Friday morning, as requested by Dr. Scott, beside his wife, who was buried there in 1876, and his son, Capt. Horace Scott, who died of consumption. Captain Scott served under General Harrison during the war. The funeral party will return immediately to Washington. Judge Scott will not be able to attend the funeral, as he has just reached his home, Seattle, Wash., after having come East to attend the funeral of Mrs.

The death of Dr. Scott makes the ninth that has occurred within the family and the attendants of the executive mansion since the commencement of President Harrison's administration. They were those of Mrs. Pruden, wife of the executive clerk.
Major Pruden: Mrs. Scott Lord, sister of
Mrs. Harrison; Mrs. Halford, wife of Private Secretary Halford; the coachman; the lamplighter, who has been employed in the White House for a quarter of a century; Frank A. Cox, the telegraph operator; Mrs. Harrison, Captain Dinsmore, chief usher,

Dr. Gardner, the attending physician, says the immediate cause of death was exhaustion, due to old age. He retired a week ago last night with a cold, and on Tuesday was unable to get up. The cold was followed by a low fever, which greatly prostrated him. When this had run its course a slight reaction and rally ensued, on Thursday, lasting forty-eight hours. Saturday night there was a turn for the worse, and he rapidly sank into a lethargic state, with fitful periods of consciousness. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Dr. Scott had never been the victim of any organic disease, and seldom required the services of a physician, and then only for a passing all ment. He died because the machinery of

his body was worn out. The White House was closed to visitors to-day and the usual semi-weekly meeting was omitted. Secretary Elkins and Postmaster-general Wanamaker saw the President for a few minutes this morning. Monseignor Satolli, the Papal legate, accom-panied by Archbishop Ireland and the Rev. Father O'Gorman called at the White House to pay their respects to the President. They were unable to see him, howevet, as he has denied himself to all visitors. The distinguished churchmen had a pleasant chat with Mr. Halford and left a message of sympathy for the President.

A Long and Honorable Career. John Witherspoon Scott, educator and clergyman, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 22, 1800, making him nearly ninety-three years old. His father was Rev. George McElroy Scott, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1793, who afterwards studied theology with Rev. Stanhope Smith, president of Princeton College, and in 1799 was called to Mill Creek Church, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, being the pioneer Presbyterian minister to locate in western Pennsylvania where Dr. Scott was born. Young Scott attended a preparatory school taught by his father, and, after teaching five years, he entered the junior class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1821. He graduated two years later, after which he spent a year at Yale under the instruction of Prof. Silliman, fitting him-self for teaching experimental chemistry. From 1824 to 1828 he was professor of natural science and mathematics at Washington College. He then went to Ohio, and from 1838 to 1845 filled a similar position at the Miami University. He assisted in founding Belmont College, on whose faculty he remained until 1849, when he accepted a call to Oxford Female College, of which he became president in 1859. He remained there ten years. From 1860 to 1868 he was in Indiana, filling a chair in Hanover College. After serving as principal in the Presbyterian Academy in Springfield, Ill., and at Jefferson, Pennsylvania, he retired from the teacher's profession in 1881, having devoted fifty-seven years in successful college work. He had been ordained a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church in 1830, and in addition to college work, frequently preached to the students on Sundays. The degree of D. D., was conferred on him by Augusta College in 1887. In 1885 he had married Miss Mary P. Neal, daughter of John Neal, who was cashier of a bank at Washington Pa. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1875; a year before the death of Mrs. Scott. Dr. and Mrs. Scott had five children, three daughters, Mary, who died young; Elizabeth, who married Russell Lord; Caroline, who married Benjamin Harrison, and two sons, Henry M. and John N. Mrs. Lord died in Washington two years ago: the son Henry is also dead. John N. Scott is the sole survivor of Dr.

standing that the City Council last night added one hundred men to the police force. This morning brings reports of two saloons robbed by men wearing handkerchiefs over their faces. Since Sunday night a trio thus attired have committed five similar crimes, in one of which a citi-zen was fatally wounded. The suburbs are terrorized by Dick Turpin exploits which As he advanced in years Dr. Scott gave have now been going on for a week without up the college work, and, coming to Wash- the culprits being arrested.

BRITAIN'S SILVER PROPOSALS

Evidence that Europeans Are Aroused

to the Necessity of Doing Something,

ington, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department, which position he held up to the time of the advent in Washington of President Harrison, when he resigned, at the instance of the President, and took up his abode at the White House. Here the venerable man led the happy, contented and tranquil existence that a man of his age so thoroughly appreciates after a life of activity. Every care was taken that he should be not only physically comfortable, but should have every want common to one of his mental calibre supplied. The room he occupied was one of the best in the house, the windows overlooking the main entrance, the front lawn and Pennsylvania avenue. It was a pleasant room, and showed in its contents the care for his every need as well as the taste and incination of the occupant. It was well supplied Though De Rothschild's Plan Is Not Likely to Be Adopted, Treasury Officials and Bankers Pleased at the Interest Taken.

Gen. Newton's Connection with the Panama Railway Gets Him in Trouble.

Sharp Letter from Secretary of War Elkins-American Interests Not Affected, According to a Director of the Company.

DE ROTHSCHILD'S PROPOSALS. Probably Based on Information Picked Up

at Washington-Views of Officials. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- Alfred De Rothschild's proposition to the international

monetary conference at Brussels has recalled the fact that he and other wellknown members of the great bankinghouse of De Rothschild have been frequent visitors to Washington. It is thought, moreover, that some of these visits have given the Rothschilds an insight into the course of financial legislation in this country, which has had much to do with the present proposition. Only two months ago Henry De Rothschild, with his valet, courier and a small retinue of attendants. was at one of the up-town hotels for several the Rothschild house. At the time of his visit Secretary Foster was making final arrangements for the international monetary conference. Last spring another member of the family-and it is thought to have been the one who is now prominent in the Brussels conference-was in Washington for some days. It happened to be at a time when the House was in a turmoil over the Bland silver bill, and Mr. De Rothschild showed much interest in the controversy. In an interview he stated that his interest was not so much due to what Mr. Bland might or might not do, bus it was from curiosity over the excitement which could be aroused in America on a financial question which Europe knew nothing about. Mr. De Rothschild treated the congressional turmoil very lightly. From his expressions at that time it is judged that he has changed his mind considerably as to the importance of concerted action among the great financial powers. Several times prior to last spring various members of the Rothschild family have been here, although their visits have always been as sight-seers rather than finan-

At the Treasury Department, to-day. there was much satisfaction over the news from Brussels. It has been feared that the entire conference would collapse without anything further than the expression of the wishes of the American delegates. The proposition of De Rothschild is, at least, an assurance that the leading financiers of Europe are treating the conference with seriousness. It is not expected here that any definite results will be secured, as it is pointed out that an agreement would have to be submitted to the various powers, and that many months, and probably years, would intervene before the agreement could secure the sanction of the countries represented, but it is expected that steps will be begun which will finally lead to an international union.

Represensative Bland, of Missouri, the chairman of the House committee on coinage, is earnest in his denunciation of the plan which M. De Rothschild has presented to the monetary conference. Mr. Bland says that to establish the value of silver at 43 pence per ounce, as M. De Rothschild proposes, would demonetize about one third of the silver currency of the world, and would be a direct contraction of the currency. He does not see how the American commissioners can agree to the propo-sition, but even if they did he believes Congress would never ratify the agree-

Views of New York Bankers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Your correspondent to-day visited a number of prominent bankers in this city, and asked them their views on the proposition of Mr. Alfred De Rothschild, of the English delegation to the monetary conference. Vice-president Porter, of the Chase National Bank, said: "I think the plan presented by M. De Rothschild in the nature of a simple stand-off. It is an encouraging sign, however, that England is disposed to do snything at all. I think that under the present law and present general conditions the Sherman law is a constant menace to our national finance. But it would be better to continue the Sherman law with the co-operation of Europe, as proposed by Mr. De Rothschild, for a while than to repeal that law and go back to the old Bland act,"

President John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, said: "I have not looked into the plan very deeply, but I should say that my impressions of it is that is a ridiculous measure. It would accomplish nothing more than adding to a fictitions demand for silver. The only way out of the situation is to let silver reach its natural level, and then let the nations get together and agree on a ratio to continue,

Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known banker of Wall street, had this to say: "In purchasing the £5,000,000 of silver annually, Europe will meet us half way, and, per-haps, will then find a way to a still more extended use of the white metal. I don't think that Mr. De Rothschild submitted his plan without conferring with the leaders of finance in England, and while the latter country is not bound to any plan brought forward, I suspect that the Rothschild plan is more or less of an official nature. Should Europe purchase \$25,000,000 of silver annually it would do much to relieve the prejudice and opposition to the metal in this country. The European powers most certainly should come to the relief of the silver market at the present time. They have taken tremendous quantities of gold from us, and we have not objected. They have sent back all the silver they could to our already overcrowded market, and we have taken no decisive steps to prevent their accumulating the yellow metal. We have enough gold left, but if Europe continues to drain this life-blood and refuses to meet us half way now or assist us, it will be time for us to show her what we can do. We have the power to get our gold back. We can force her to disgorge and send back \$2 in gold for every \$1 she takes out. We have our high credit and unequaled resources, and can ruin any one of the great powers-England, Germany, France or Austria-if they continue this greedy game of getting and hoarding all the gold in sight."

President J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National Bank, said: "I would not like to express a final opinion on the proposition until acquainted with all the details involved in the plan proposed by Mr. De Rothschild. When these are known, it may be that the proposal will be admissable, as far as we are concerned, but, looking at it as it is now published, the mere suggested purchases. I am led to believe that the scheme is not a good one for the United States. For the first reason, that while all the European powers combined would buy only £5,000,000 of silver, or would be bound to buy twice as much each year. That would be throwing too heavy a burden upon us, and the advantage